

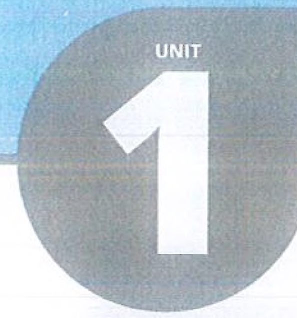
Year 2



Workbook

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Contents



Lesson 1

Staying healthy



Vocabulary

1 Many nouns end in *-ion* or *-ance*. Look at the example:

The students are going to perform a play and the performance will be on Thursday.

Find the noun or verb of these words. You can use a dictionary.

verb	noun
1 act	*action*
2 infect	....
3	operation
4 allow	....
5 guide	....
6	performance

Reading

2 Read and order the sentences about performing CPR.

a ( ) Press down on the person's chest five to six centimetres.
b (1) Check that the person is lying on their back.
c ( ) Do this 100 to 120 times a minute until the person starts breathing again.
d ( ) Keep your hands on their chest and allow it to rise up again.
e ( ) Place your hand on the centre of the person's chest.
f ( ) Put your other hand on top of the first hand and lock your fingers together.

3 Read the advice again. Circle *True* or *False* and correct the false sentences.

1 It is important for the person to be on their back before you do CPR. (True) / False
....
2 You should then put your hand to the right of the person's chest. True / False
....
3 When you put one hand on top of the other hand, the fingers of both hands should not touch each other. True / False
....
4 You must press down on the person's chest five to six times. True / False
....
5 Wait for the person's chest to go up before you press again. True / False
....
6 Press the person's chest about two times a second until the person starts breathing again. True / False
....

Writing

4 Why is it important to perform first aid when other people need help? Write about 180 words. You can use your notes from the Student's Book.

....
....
....
....
....



Listening



1 Listen to more of the report about healthy hearts. What two things do we have to remember to have a healthy heart?

2 Listen again and answer the questions.

1 How many litres of blood does the heart pump every hour? *380 litres*
2 Which of the body's muscles does most work? ....
3 How much exercise do we all have to do every day if we can? ....
4 Why is it a good idea to play games outside as a family? ....
5 What does a child have to do before they take up a new sport? ....
6 What do children have to look at before they buy food? Why? ....



Language

3 Circle the correct words.



1 The heart ***has to/mustn't*** pump a lot of blood through your body. (circled: has to)
2 You ***mustn't/don't have to*** eat things with a lot of salt or fat in them.
3 You ***don't have to/mustn't*** pay to go in the museum. It is free to enter.
4 Leila ***must/has to*** work hard if she wants to pass her exams.
5 You ***mustn't/must*** forget to bring a coat to the mountains. It will be cold!
6 You ***have to/don't have to*** buy a ticket before you get on the train.

4 Find and correct the mistakes in the following questions. One question is correct.

1 What have athletes check regularly?
What must athletes check regularly?
2 What didn't football clubs must to do in 2006? ....
3 What technology did they must to put in the Athletic Heart Center? ....
4 Which book must you read if you are interested in having a healthy heart? ....
5 What don't have to young athletes and their families miss the chance to do? ....

5 Now match the questions from Exercise 4 with the answers below.

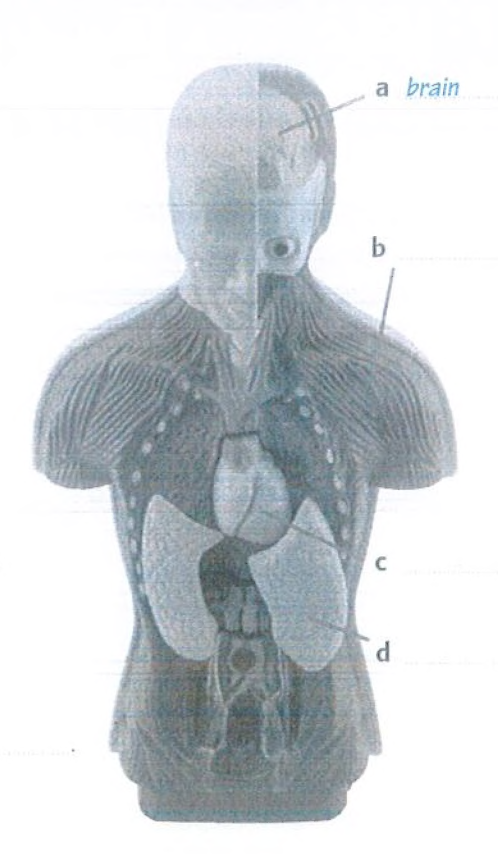
a ( ) The chance to learn about the importance of heart examinations.
b ( ) They had to put in the best technology.
c (*1*) They must check the health of their hearts.
d ( ) *Athletic Heart: Between Dreams of a Trophy and Sudden Death.*
e ( ) They didn't have to check football players' hearts.



Vocabulary

1 **Label the body with these words. Can you add any more words?**

~~brain~~ heart lungs muscles



2 **Complete the sentences with the correct word.**

boost cell immune system organ ~~virus~~

1 A *virus* .... can make lots of people very ill.
2 The skin is the body's largest ....
3 The advertisement will really .... the number of toys the shops sell.
4 You can see a .... of an onion using a simple microscope.
5 A good diet can help to support your ....

Language

3 **Match the two parts of the sentences to make complete sentences.**

1 We can boost our immune system by
2 We don't have to run 50 kilometres every day, but
3 We must also make sure that
4 We must do things
5 Washing our hands will help us to avoid
6 We must also do things like

a covering our mouths when we cough.
b like washing our hands regularly.
c we have to be as active as possible.
d getting a virus or an infection in the first place.
e eating a lot of fruit and vegetables.
f we get enough sleep.

Writing

4 **Write a report of what you have learnt about the immune system. Write about 180 words. Think about the following:**

- What must and mustn't you eat?
- What should you do to stay healthy?





Vocabulary

1 Match to make collocations.

1 (d) become	a calm
2 ( ) do	b help people
3 ( ) make	c fast
4 ( ) stay	d an expert
5 ( ) think	e first aid
6 ( ) want to	f a mistake

REMEMBER!

Always check your work for mistakes in spelling, grammar and punctuation.

Reading

2 Read an email to a health website and answer the questions.

1 Why don't the cousins understand much about the importance of health and keeping clean?
Because they are young children.

2 Why is Shady worried about the flu at the moment?

3 What don't Shady's cousins do when they cough?

4 Why is Shady worried when his cousins come inside?

5 When do Shady's cousins wash their hands?

To: Healthtoday@mail.com
From: Shady@mail.com

Dear Health Today,

My cousins, Imad and Munir, are visiting me again for a few days, and it's always a pleasure to see them. Unfortunately, because they are both less than seven years old, they sometimes forget how important it is to keep clean and stay healthy. At the moment, many people in my area have the flu and so these things are even more important than usual. What can I do to persuade my cousins to change how they behave?

They often come very close to show me things, like photos they have taken on their phones or something funny that they have found. And when they cough, they do not cover their mouths. They don't seem to understand why it is so important and it worries me a lot.

I'm also worried when I see them come inside because I don't think that they always wash their hands after they have been playing outside, touching things and getting dirty. They will clean their hands when I ask them, but I always have to remind them to do it.

I have heard that young children don't usually get very sick from flu and so they don't give the flu to older people, but I don't know if that is true. Do you think that I am right to worry?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours,
Shady

Writing

3 Write an email from *Health Today* to Shady. Write about 180 words.

- Persuade Shady to teach the children what it is best to do to stay healthy.
- Use some of the following expressions:

I really think you should …
I'm sure you/they would …
You never know when …
You would want other people to … right?





King Lear

Act I, Scene i

1 Match the words and the definitions.

1 ◯ sword
2 ◯ divide
3 ◯ duty
4 ◯ foolish
5 ◯ kingdom
6 ◯ riches
7 ◯ beauty
8 ◯ title

a a lot of money or things
b a country that has a king or queen
c the official name of a job
d separate something into two or more parts
e a long, sharp knife
f not sensible or clever
g something that looks nice or attractive has this
h something you do because it is right or part of your job

2 Put the events in the correct order.

a ◯ Cordelia says it is her duty to love her father.
b ◯ King Lear shows people a map of his kingdom.
c ◯ Regan tells Lear how happy he makes her.
d ◯ King Lear tells Kent to leave the kingdom.
e ◯ France says he will marry Cordelia.
f ◯ Goneril says how much she loves her father.
g (1) Kent meets Gloucester's son, Edmund.
h ◯ King Lear gives all his kingdom to Regan and Goneril.

3 Are these sentences *true* (T) or *false* (F)? Correct the false sentences.

1 The King of France and the Duke of Burgundy both want to marry Cordelia. (T)

2 Gloucester's son Edmund is older than Edgar. ◯

3 Cordelia tells her father that she does not love him. ◯

4 King Lear decides to give all his power and riches to Goneril and Regan. ◯

5 Kent tells Lear that he is doing a good thing. ◯

6 The Duke of Burgundy does not want to marry Cordelia without some land too. ◯

7 King Lear advises the King of France to marry Cordelia. ◯

8 Cordelia knows she has done something wrong to her father. ◯



4 Read again. Who has or will have the following?

Cordelia France ~~Gloucester~~ Goneril King Lear Regan



1 a son he is proud of .... *Gloucester*
2 three daughters and a title ....
3 green forests and beautiful countryside ....
4 a half of her father's kingdom with Goneril ....
5 a new wife ....
6 nothing from her father ....

5 Match to make collocations.



1 ask	a an answer to a question
2 divide	b someone happy
3 give	c something into two
4 make	d to meet someone
5 pleased	e someone to marry you

6 Read the quotations and answer the questions.

1 *"No child can love a father more than I love you."*
Why do you think Goneril says this?
....

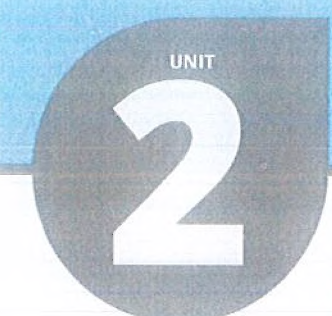
2 *"You've got five days to leave my kingdom, or you'll be killed!"*
Who does Lear say this to and why?
....

3 *"Understand that I show my love in my actions, not my words."*
Who says this and why?
....

4 *"You are richer for being poor and I love you more now that you are hated!"*
Why does the King of France say this?
....

7 Imagine that you are Kent. Write a diary entry about the events of the day and what King Lear said to you. Write about 180 words.

....



Lesson 1

Eating around the world



Vocabulary

1 Read the definitions and write the words. There is one extra word you don't need.

amount get together ~~occasion~~ out prepare serve traditional

1 a time when something happens *occasion*
2 make something ready for use ....
3 give someone food or drinks as part of a meal ....
4 meet with other people ....
5 a way of doing something that has existed for a long time ....
6 how much of something there is ....

Reading

2 Complete the article about New Year with the words in Exercise 1

As one year changes to the next, many countries around the world choose to celebrate the start of the New Year with special food. However, different countries eat very different things to enjoy the (1) *occasion*.

In Mexico, for example, many people eat (2) .... at the many restaurants around the country on New Year's Day. The most popular dish is always tamales, which is made from meat, cheese and vegetables that are cooked inside banana leaves.

However, when the New Year arrives in Japan, people make special little cakes from sweet rice. Then they (3) .... with their family and friends to eat them and celebrate.

In Spain, it is (4) .... to eat twelve grapes to welcome the New Year. The Spanish people eat this particular (5) .... of grapes late at night, when the clock reaches midnight, or twelve o'clock, and they have one grape for each hour of the clock.

In Poland, people start to (6) .... a fish called '*herring*' at least five days before they eat it. They put the fish in a jar with water, onions and sugar and then they wait for the big day.

Finally, in Greenland, it is traditional for the men to (7) .... a special meal of whale for women to enjoy. It takes months for the meat to become ready to eat and people say the smell is very strong.

3 Read the article again and answer the questions.

1 Which dish is prepared in banana leaves? *tamales*
2 What do they make the special cakes from in Japan? ....
3 Why do they eat 12 grapes in Spain? ....
4 What do they do in Poland before they eat a herring? ....

Writing

4 Find out about an event in another country. Write about the idea behind the event, when it takes place, special food and any other facts. Write about 180 words.



Vocabulary

1 **Look at the adjectives. Put them into the correct list in the table.**

expensive rare ~~salty~~
popular spicy sweet

describes taste	describes food
salty	

2 **Answer the questions.**

1 Can you name a type of food that is spicy?
....

2 Which types of food are salty?
....

3 Which types of food are sweet?
....

4 Can you name a food that is rare?
....

5 What are the two most popular meals in Egypt? ....

Listening

3 **Listen and answer the questions about food in the UK.**

1 Is food in the UK better or worse than it used to be?
It is better.

2 Which is probably the most popular dish?
....

3 Is this dish more expensive than other takeaway food?
....

4 Why do many people in the UK like Indian restaurants?
....

5 Which is one of the most traditional dishes in the UK?
....

6 Why do the British buy a lot of ice cream in the summer?
....



Language

4 **Complete the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

1 Mexican food is usually spicier than (spicy) French food.
2 The curry was too hot, it was .... (spicy) thing I've ever eaten!
3 People in the countryside often cook food that's .... (traditional) the food people eat in cities.
4 In my opinion, fish tastes .... (a lot, good) oysters.
5 American cookies are .... (sweet) Japanese mochi.
6 Meals with meat are usually .... (expensive) meals in restaurants.
7 That meal was too salty, it was .... (bad) meal I've had at that restaurant!

Writing

5 **Compare two popular dishes in Egypt and write a description of them. Write about 180 words.**

Language

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

difficult options past personal remember repeat ~~simple~~ two

When you write a questionnaire, the type of questions you use is important. The questions should use **1** *simple* language and shouldn't be **2** ______ to understand. You don't need to **3** ______ the question. Don't give too many **4** ______ as this will confuse people. And never ask **5** ______ questions. People generally won't want to answer these. Ask one thing at a time. Make sure you don't have **6** ______ questions in one, for example, 'Do you go abroad often with your friends.' And don't ask about things which happened a long time in the **7** ______. It can be difficult for people to **8** ______. When you are ready, decide on the best time to ask your questions – before people start to forget!

2 Look at these pairs of questions for a questionnaire and tick the more suitable one.

1 a What is your favourite snack? ✓
  b Could you perhaps tell me what your favourite snack is? ☐
2 a Many people in your class like sweet things, right? ☐
  b Is it true that almost all the people in your class like sweet things? ☐
3 a Exactly how much money do you spend on snacks a day? ☐
  b Do you spend a lot or a little on snacks each day?
4 a Do you prefer salty things or spicy things? ☐
  b Do you like salty things and spicy things and why? ☐
5 a Do you like the same snacks now as you did when you were little? ☐
  b What snacks did you eat when you were five? ☐

3 Now match the questions in Exercise 2 to the correct answers.

a *3* I don't spend anything on school days, but I spend a little at the weekends.
b ☐ I love nuts, but I probably prefer spicy things. I like the taste!
c ☐ I really like nuts. They're salty and delicious.
d ☐ I probably ate more sweets then, but I think I'm healthier now.
e ☐ Yes, I think so. We all like chocolate!

Writing

4 Write five questions for a questionnaire about the food people eat and how healthy it is. Then ask your questions to a partner and write their answers. Write about 180 words.

- Remember to use simple language.
- Think carefully about the questions. What information do you need to find out?
- Do not ask personal questions or questions that are difficult to answer.
- Do not have too many options.
- Ask one question at a time.



Reading

1 Put the conversation in the correct order.

a ( ) **Adam:** Let's start with the UK. **It is thought that** the British have the most unhealthy traditional breakfast. They have fried eggs, beans, toast and fried meat.

b (1) **Adam:** **As you probably know**, people eat very different things for breakfast around the world.

c ( ) **Shady:** That sounds nice, but **for me**, I'm happy with my usual breakfast of bread, cheese and an egg! One piece of bread would be too little.

d ( ) **Adam:** **I understand that** the French have a much smaller breakfast: just a croissant or piece of bread.

e ( ) **Shady:** Yes, they do. **In my opinion**, breakfast is the best meal of the day. What do people eat in other countries?

f ( ) **Shady:** **Personally**, I wouldn't want to eat such a big meal in the morning. What about the French?

Language

2 Choose the correct words and then complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1 ***As/While*** you probably know, Cairo is *the biggest* (big) city in Egypt and one of the .... (large) cities in Africa.

2 ***Personal/Personally***, I hate travelling by bus. Trains are much .... (comfortable)

3 It is ***believing/believed*** that Wellington in New Zealand is .... (windy) city in the world.

4 ***For/From*** me, the beaches on the Red Sea are .... (good) in Egypt.

5 It is ***thought/thinking*** that the weather will get .... (hot) in most countries because of climate change.

6 I ***understand/belief*** that the hotel on the beach will be made much .... (large) next year.

7 In my ***thought/opinion***, April is .... (nice) month of the year.

3 Complete these sentences with one of the expressions that introduce a general belief from Exercise 2. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1 *It is thought that* people who smoke are less healthy and more likely to become ill when they are older.

2 .... it is not a good idea to eat a very large meal before you go to bed.

3 .... British people like to have milk with their tea.

4 .... it is better for you if you don't eat too much red meat.

Writing

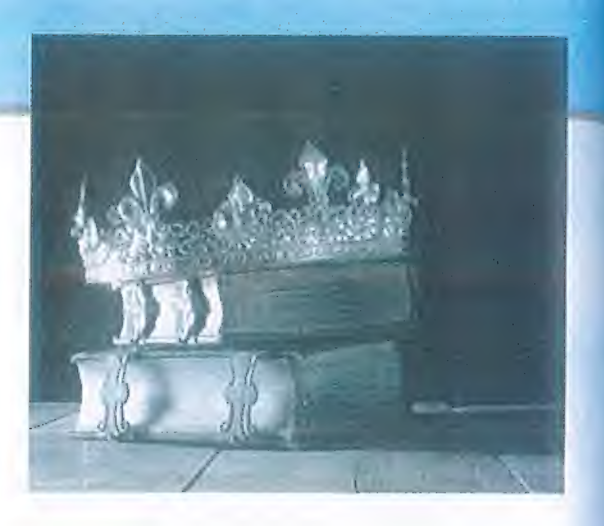


4 Use your notes from Student's Book Exercise 4 to write about mealtimes and families eating together in your country, in your notebook. Write about 180 words. Include:

- the two general beliefs
- your opinion of each one.

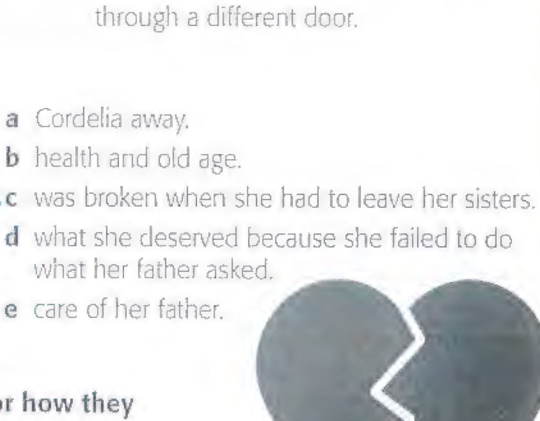
King Lear

Act I, Scenes i–ii



1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these words.

anger deceive exit lie income inheritance loyalty succeed trust truth



1 Mr Ahmed did not buy his house. It was an *inheritance* from his parents.
2 My younger brother always tells the ______. He never ______.
3 It is natural to feel ______ sometimes, but it is important to learn to control it.
4 We really wanted to climb the mountain, and we all felt very happy when we ______!
5 The man in the market says that all his watches are new, but I don't ______ him. I think they are all quite old.
6 Do you think that ______ is the most important quality that a best friend can show you?
7 My grandmother had a small ______ as a cleaner, but she never had very much money.
8 This email asking for money says it is from the bank, but I think it is trying to ______ us.
9 You can go into the building one way and ______ through a different door.

2 Match to make sentences.



1 Cordelia's heart
2 Cordelia hopes that her sisters will take
3 Regan thinks that Cordelia got
4 Goneril was surprised when Lear decided to send
5 Goneril and Regan say they must prepare for problems with Lear's ill

a Cordelia away.
b health and old age.
c was broken when she had to leave her sisters.
d what she deserved because she failed to do what her father asked.
e care of her father.

3 Match the people with how they are described, or how they describe themselves.

1 ◯ Kent
2 ◯ Edgar
3 ◯ Edmund
4 ◯ Lear

a strong, kind and clever
b angry and a little mad
c an honest man
d cruel

4 **Are these sentences *true* (T) or *false* (F)? Correct the false sentences in your notebooks.**



1 Cordelia has to leave her family in England. T
2 Regan and Goneril don't think that Cordelia should leave them.
3 Edmund thinks that his brother Edgar deserves his inheritance.
4 Edmund writes a letter and tells his father that Edgar wrote it.
5 Gloucester is angry after hearing what is in the letter.
6 Edmund is an honest and kind man.

5 **Read the quotations and answer the questions.**

1 *"If our father still has some power, his anger will become a problem for us."*
Do you think that Goneril and Regan want to take care of Lear, or do they want something else?

2 *"My son cannot be so cruel to a father who loves him so much."*
Why does Gloucester think that Edgar is cruel?

3 *"My brother and father trust me, which makes them easy to deceive."*
Why is Edmund trying to deceive his brother and father?

6 **Answer these questions.**

1 Why will Edgar get his father's inheritance and not Edmund?

2 In what ways are Goneril and Regan like Edmund?

3 What do you think will happen next?

7 **Imagine that you are Gloucester. Write a letter to a friend describing the day's events, including what Edmund has told you. Write about 180 words.**

/ou?
ney.
us.
sisters.
o do

UNIT 3

Lesson 1

The future of food



Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

~~agriculture~~ crop innovation livestock production sustainable variety

1 Around 30% of Egyptians work in farming and *agriculture* .
2 It is not ______ to use petrol in cars, as one day, we will have no more oil.
3 My uncle keeps ______ on his farm, such as sheep and goats.
4 The weather has been very good for the cotton ______ this year.
5 Food ______ went up after the company bought new equipment for its factory.
6 Technological ______ means that we can now make seawater safe to drink.
7 The ______ of crops grown on that farm is huge.

2 Match the numbers and the words.

1 *c* 10,000,000
2 10,000,000,000
3 70 %
4 2,050
5 2050

a twenty fifty
b seventy percent
c ten million
d two thousand and fifty
e ten billion

Listening and reading

3 Listen and complete the sentences with a number or amount.

The population of Egypt is growing by nearly 1 *two percent* a year. That means that there are 2 ______ more people living in its cities every six months. This is a problem in a country where 3 ______ of its population live on about 4 ______ of its land. It is thought that the population of Egypt will be around 5 ______ by 6 ______. So what are the solutions to these problems? One plan is to invest 7 ______ of pounds in a new capital city outside Cairo. This is one of the big projects that will help the 8 ______ young people who start looking for work each year.



Writing

4 Write about the problem you discussed in Exercise 5 of the Student's Book. Write about 180 words.

- Introduce and describe the problem.
- Say what the possible reasons are.
- Suggest some possible solutions.





Reading

1 Read the article quickly and answer these questions.

1 What happened to Costa Rica in the 1980s? ....

2 Who will be visiting the Amazon rainforest in the future?

The future of forests



The world has been losing millions of trees from the rainforests every year for a long time. Many trees get cut down so that we have wood to make furniture, and many more get cut down because people need the land to grow food. However, there may be hope for the future because countries around the world are changing the way we think about these important areas.

Changes started a long time ago in Costa Rica. Around 60% of the rainforest in this small central American country was lost in the 1980s. But in the 1990s, the government started working with local farmers and persuaded them to look after the rainforest instead of cutting down more trees. This encouraged tourists to visit the country, and soon the local people stared to make more money from tourism than from cutting down trees.

It was a great success, but things got worse in other parts of the world, such as the Amazon rainforest, until 2004. Then many people and governments around the world started to change how they thought about rainforests, and the number of trees cut down there has been getting smaller every year. Many parts of the Amazon rainforest are now protected and, like Costa Rica, it is hoped that more people will be visiting and enjoying this extraordinary place in the future. Finally, we can all hope that our children will be learning about the rainforests for many years to come.

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

1 Why do some people worry about the future of rainforests?
Because people are cutting the trees down

2 What did farmers in Costa Rica stop doing in the 1990s?

3 Why did they do this?

4 What changed in 2004?

Language

3 Complete the sentences with the future continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1 I can't visit my cousins in June because I *will be working* (work) for a charity.

2 This train .... (not stop) at the next station.

3 Soha is thinking about her holiday next month, when she .... (lie) on a beach all day!

4 Do you think people .... (have) holidays in space one day?

5 I think that everyone .... (drive) electric cars in the future.



Writing

4 Write about what you think you will be doing in ten years' time. Write about 180 words.

In ten years' time, I think I'll be ....



3 Lesson 3

Reading

1 Read the article quickly and choose the correct main idea.

a A solution to the problem of insects
b A new way to grow plants
c How farmers can use less soil
d The best way to save water

2 Read the article again. Are these sentences *true* (T) or *false* (F)? Correct the false sentences in your notebooks.

1 In the future, there will be a problem finding enough land to grow things.
2 In hydroponics, you do not need any soil for plants.
3 You do not need a lot of space for hydroponics, but you need more water than on traditional farms.
4 Large farms using hydroponics often have problems with their computers.
5 In the future, we might be able to grow plants in Antarctica or even space.

Writing

3 Circle key words and phrases in the article.

4 Write a summary of the article on hydroponics in about 30–40 words.

Hydroponics



With the population of the world predicted to grow to around 10 billion by 2050, one problem we will have is finding enough land for food production. A possible solution to this problem is using something called hydroponics.

Hydroponics is a way to grow plants without using any soil. Instead, farmers grow the plants in special water which contains all the food that plants need to grow. This is a big help for farmers living in areas with poor soil. Hydroponics uses a lot less space than traditional farming and, surprisingly, it also uses less water because any water that the plants do not use is reused. There are also fewer problems with insects. Almost any plant can grow using hydroponics and many plants produce more fruit and leaves this way.

Some people argue that hydroponics is not very good for large farms because they need expensive computers to control the flow of water, light, etc. to the plants, but others argue that it could offer the best solution to future problems. Many scientists think that in the future, we will be using hydroponics to grow food even in places where nothing grows now, such as deserts, Antarctica or even space.

REMEMBER!

When you write a summary:

- think about the main idea of the article.
- use the most important words and phrases from the article.
- link the ideas with phrases such as *first, after that, finally*.
- check the summary is clear and that you have included all the main ideas.

Language

1 Match the words and phrases from an essay with the reasons for using them.

1 This essay will focus on …
2 In the case of …
3 Due to the fact that …
4 All the evidence suggests …
5 In my view, …
6 To conclude, …

a Shows that a point you're making is based on facts
b Focuses on a specific example
c Shows that the main body of the essay has ended
d Introduces what the essay will mainly be about
e Gives an opinion on the topic of the essay
f Explains why something happens

Reading

2 Put the paragraphs of this essay about urban farming in the correct order.

Urban farming



a ◯ In the case of London, people already grow a lot of flowers in their gardens, but next year, the group of friends will be planting more fruit and vegetables in any open spaces they can use. At the end of the year, they will be eating fresh fruit and vegetables from these spaces.

b (1) This essay will focus on something my uncle is planning to do to help food production: something called urban farming.

c ◯ To conclude, urban farming is an interesting idea. All the evidence suggests that it could help us grow our own food in the future, even in cities without much outdoor space.

d ◯ My uncle lives in London and first, I will explain what urban farming is and why he wants to do it with a group of his friends. Urban farming is growing food in our cities. Of course, cities are not usually good for farming due to the fact that there is so little green space, but he says they will be using flat roofs, gardens and open spaces to grow what they can.

e ◯ In my view, urban farming is a great idea. It will help my uncle and his friends to save money in the shops, and it might also help them to earn money. They hope they will be selling some of the produce to local restaurants and markets.

Writing

3 Write an essay about how to feed people sustainably in the future. Write about 180 words.

- Think about some of the ideas you have looked at in the unit or research some different ideas.
- Use some of the expressions from Exercise 1 above.
- Try to use examples of *will*, *be going to* and the future continuous.



King Lear



Act I, Scenes iii–iv



1 Answer the questions with full sentences.

1 If you **disguise** yourself, do you look different or the same as usual?

If you disguise yourself, you look different from usual.

2 If you are a **servant**, do you tell people what to do, or do you work in someone's house?

3 If a child **behaves** well, are they being good or bad?

4 If you say something **rude**, do you say something nice or unkind?

5 If you **encourage** someone, do you try to stop someone doing something or try to make someone do something?

6 If someone is **wise**, are they mad or clever?

7 Does a **cart** usually go in front of or behind a horse?

2 Match the characters in column A with the actions in column B.

1 The King's soldiers are starting
2 Kent has changed
3 King Lear asks Kent
4 Kent hits Oswald
5 Goneril has sent away
6 Albany believes that Goneril

a to be his servant.
b is worrying too much.
c fifty of the King's soldiers.
d because he is rude to the King.
e to behave badly.
f how he usually speaks.

3 Complete the sentences with these adjectives.

~~angry~~ guilty honest kinder mad rude

1 King Lear is starting to get *angry* .... with everything.
2 Kent tells King Lear that he is a poor but .... man.
3 One of the soldiers is .... because he does not listen to Lear.
4 Albany says he is not .... of making Lear angry.
5 Goneril calls her father a .... old man.
6 Albany thinks that Goneril should be .... to her father.



4 Answer these questions.

1 Where does Goneril say that Lear can stay if he is unhappy at her home?

She says that he can stay with her sister.

2 What does Kent tell Lear that he can give him?

3 Why does the fool say the cart is pulling the horse?

4 Who does Lear think is ruder to him than Cordelia?

5 Do you think that Albany is happy with his wife Goneril's behaviour?

5 Read the quotations and answer the questions.

1 *"The foolish old man still wants to have the power that he's given away!"*
What does this tell us about how Goneril sees her father?

2 *"I still love the King and I'll continue to work hard for him, but he won't know me."*
What does this tell us about Kent?

3 *"My lady's father? How rude!"*
Why is King Lear angry with Oswald?

4 *"Call my soldiers. You won't have any more trouble from me, because now I have only one daughter left."*
Why does King Lear say this to Goneril?

5 If Goneril has a child who is cruel to her, *"... she will have a taste of her own medicine."*
What does King Lear mean by this expression?

6 *"It's better to worry and be safe."*
Why does Goneril say this to Albany?

6 Match to make collocations.

1 be angry	a someone's problems
2 give	b someone unhappy
3 hold	c with someone
4 make	d your head
5 solve	e advice to someone



7 King Lear says to Goneril, "I still have one daughter left, and I am sure she will be kind to me when she hears what you have done. She will not be happy with you!" What will Regan say? Write the conversation that King Lear has with Regan when he tells her how Goneril has treated him. Write about 180 words.

REVISION 1

Units 1–3

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 Which is the .... boys' name in your class?
A popular B biggest C most popular D population

2 This book was .... than the last one she wrote. I didn't like it.
A bad B best C worst D worse

3 My little sister isn't allowed to play this game because you .... to be more than eight years old to play it, and she's four!
A have B must C should D don't have

4 You .... run at the swimming pool, or you might fall.
A have to B must C don't have to D mustn't

5 You .... bring your sun hat today because it is cloudy.
A mustn't B don't have to C shouldn't D have to

6 They .... to build a new hospital in the city next year.
A will B going C are going D will be

7 Our class .... working in the laboratory all this afternoon.
A will B are going to C will be D be

8 I think it .... rain this afternoon.
A will B going to C is D will be

9 It is my sister's eighteenth birthday today, so my family are going to .... this evening.
A occasion B celebrate C together D serve

10 Let's .... together this weekend. It would be nice to see you!
A have B get C make D do

11 The doctors are worried because the man has a .... illness.
A infection B severe C injury D bacteria

12 You need strong .... to lift that box!
A brain B heart C lungs D muscles

13 Your .... system works better if you eat healthy food.
A immune B virus C organ D body

14 The farmer keeps a lot of .... such as goats and sheep.
A agriculture B livestock C innovation D crops

15 In some areas, fishing is not .... because one day there will be no fish left.
A sustainable B delivered C destroyed D changing

16 Some scientists believe that more people .... seaweed in the future.
A eat B will eating C will be eating D are eating



7 Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1 Do you always eat at home, or do you sometimes eat away in a restaurant?

2 Be careful. That is the spicier meal on the menu!

3 Which is more salt, the fish or the nuts?

4 We must to remember to revise for the test next week.

5 Tarek have to stop the car. The traffic lights are red.

6 You mustn't have call a taxi. I will take you.

7 Will you be taken the bus to school next week?

8 Take a coat to London next week because it's going be cold.

9 I can't come to the sports club next week because I will travelling to Aswan.

10 Don't be late for the bus because it don't will wait for you.

8 Choose one of the two topics. Write about 180 words on the topic.

1 Compare your favourite and least favourite meals. Say why you like and dislike them and if they are healthy or unhealthy.

2 Describe why the immune system is important and what you can do to boost it.





Lesson 1

Changing English

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words below.

abbreviation innovator formal

1 We don't usually use .... English when we send text messages.
2 In the world of technology, an .... is someone who can improve or create new devices.
3 ASAP is an .... of 'as soon as possible'.

2 Replace the underlined words and phrases in the text messages with the correct abbreviation.

a LOL
b c u l8r
c gr8
d plz
e idk
f 2moro
g thx
h ASAP

Hi Hamdi, I had so much fun this morning! 1 laugh out loud *LOL* . I was on TV, talking about tech, and I warned people not to open any strange emails. It was 2 great .... ! They asked me to go back next week! I'll 3 see you later .... and I will tell you all about it.
Khalid

Hey Nadia, 4 thanks .... for your help! I'm so glad you advised me to change the photos on my blog. 5 I don't know .... what I was thinking! My dad warned me not to post personal information, but I didn't think about the photos. I'll change them 6 as soon as possible. ....
Judy

Yasser, why didn't you tell me that you can't find my book? I asked you to look after it. Can you 7 please .... look for it again and bring it to school 8 tomorrow .... ?
Medhat

3 Read the text messages again and answer the questions.

1 Who is angry? *Medhat*
2 Who is happy to get advice? ....
3 Who did something wrong? ....
4 Who will give more information at a different time? ....
5 Who cannot find something? ....
6 Who is feeling happy? ....

4 Match the sentences in reported speech with the sentences in direct speech.

1 [*a*] I warned people not to open any strange emails.
2 [ ] They asked me to go back next week.
3 [ ] You advised me to change the photos.
4 [ ] My dad warned me not to post personal information.
5 [ ] I asked you to look after it.

a Do not open any strange emails!
b Be careful. Don't post any details about you or your family.
c Please be careful with it.
d Can you come back next week?
e You should change the photos.

Vocabulary

1 Read the chat on the right. What is it about?

a Hazem's teacher warned him not to copy in an exam.

b Hazem's friend asked for advice about his homework.

c Hazem's teacher told him about his previous exam.

2 Read the chat again and complete the gaps with the words in the box.

~~frown~~ misunderstood not necessarily tone

Language

3 Complete the sentences. Use *could/couldn't have* or *should/shouldn't have* and the verb in brackets.

1 I *should have practised* playing the piano last week, but I was lazy and now I regret it. (practise)

2 You .... at your sister. You knew it would make her unhappy and it was the wrong thing to do. (shout)

3 You .... the boat if you had been here at one o'clock, but it's gone now and it's too late. (catch)

4 You .... Manal in the park this morning. She has been with me at my house all day. (see)

5 I can't believe that you still haven't received the parcel. I sent it three weeks ago, so it .... by now. (arrive)

6 He .... a great doctor. He had the ability but he didn't want to work hard. (be)

Writing

4 Read the blog posts and write what they could have done differently in your notebook. Use *could/couldn't* and *should/shouldn't* + past participle. Write about 180 words.

Hi Hazem! What's up?

Hi Salem. How was the meeting with your teacher?

Very useful! Thx for asking. I asked him about my last exam.

Gr8! How did he react?

I was worried when he started to 1 *frown* ...., but then I understood that he was thinking carefully and the 2 .... of his voice was very positive.

Hazem: Tell me what he said, plz.

He said I should have read the essay question more carefully because I 3 .... it, but he said that was 4 .... the reason I got a low mark. The problem was that I shouldn't have used emojis in my essay.

I can't believe you used emojis in your exam!

Nihal, aged 16

A new girl has started at our school and I wanted to be friends with her. I spoke to her in the playground and we took a selfie together. That afternoon I posted it online, but she didn't like the photo and the next day at school she didn't speak to me. What did I do wrong?

Adam, aged 17

Last week, my friend sent me a text message to say that he was unhappy because he had failed a test at school. It was late and I didn't know what to say, so I decided to reply in the morning. But then too many things happened in the morning and I forgot. Now he thinks that I don't care. What should I have done?



Reading



1 Listen and read the text quickly. Choose the correct answer.

a The English language has remained unchanged for two thousand years.

b French people can all speak English.

c The English language has changed many times.

2 Read the text again. Are these sentences *true* (T) or *false* (F)? Correct the false sentences in your notebooks.

1 The English language came from the Romans two thousand years ago. F

2 The Angles and the Saxons came from Germany. ☐

3 The French added more words to the English language than the Vikings. ☐

4 The word *house* is a French word. ☐

5 We can't use old words for new technology. ☐

Endless change

The *Romans* spoke a language called *Latin* and they first took it to the country they called *Britannia* almost two thousand years ago. However, the English language came from Germany when people called *Angles* and *Saxons* arrived about 500 years later. Soon the *Land of the Angles* became known as *England* and the English have been using and misusing foreign words ever since.

For example, words like *cake*, *eggs*, and *happy* all come from *Old Norse*, which was the language spoken by the *Vikings* who came to England a few years after the Angles. However, many more English words came from the French, who arrived in 1066.

Unlike the poor people, who continued speaking English, all the rich and powerful people spoke French. That's why there are so many words in English with similar meanings. French words are recognisable because they usually describe something which is better. For example, the word *house* is an English word, but a big house is called a *mansion*, which is a French word.

In the modern age, we often reuse old words from the past to make new international words for technology. For example, the first part of the word *helicopter* is Greek and the second part is Latin, but the word was first used by a Russian speaker living in America.

Language

3 Complete the grid with words from the text.

Prefixes		
mis-	*re-*	*un-*
misusing		

Suffixes		
-able	*-er*	*-less*

Writing

4 Write an essay in your notebook about the advantages and disadvantages of using international technology words in a language. Write about 180 words.



Reading

1 **Read the advice and tick the sentences that give good advice and correct the sentences that give bad advice.**



How to write a brilliant blog

1 (✓) Choose an interesting title

2 ( ) Don't worry about spelling, grammar or punctuation mistakes.

3 ( ) You shouldn't use images or photos

4 ( ) Include a few links to other sites.

5 ( ) Don't organise your ideas clearly

6 ( ) Give your personal opinion

2 **Read the report and match the headings to the paragraphs.**

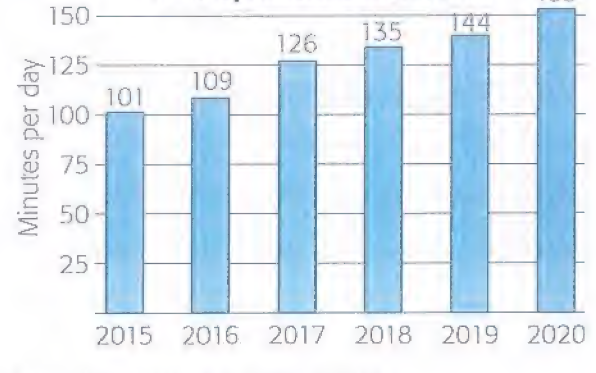
Conclusion Findings Introduction Procedure

The aim of this report is to summarise the findings of the survey into the time students spend using social media.

Between 2015 and 2020, we asked 1,200 students about the amount of time they spent using social media. We also asked them how they used social media, and what they liked and disliked about using it. We recorded our results and compared them.

Most of the students that we spoke to were surprised by how much time they spent on social media when they thought about it carefully.

Many students thought that they were spending too much time on social media and some students said that they would try to spend less time on social media. Some students reported that at least one member of their family had made a negative comment about it.



However, almost all of the students reported that they enjoyed using social media and most of the students did not want to stop using it.

Most students used social media on their phones. The students used social media to keep in touch with their friends, and to follow their interests or hobbies.

In general, students enjoy social media and they are using it more often. However, it is making a small number of students worried because they feel that they are spending too much time on it.



Writing

3 **Write a report on the research you did about phone usage in your notebook. Write about 180 words.**



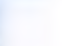
King Lear

Act II, Scene i

1 **Put the words into the correct group. Some words can be used as either a noun or a verb.**

beggar disbelief faithful ~~follow~~ guard persuade ports pretend profit reward

Verb	Noun	Adjective
follow		



2 **Complete the sentences using the words from Exercise 1.**

1 All the ships had to remain in their *ports* .... due to the bad weather.
2 There was a .... at every door in the castle to help protect the king.
3 I will try to .... my mother to let me go to the cinema tomorrow.
4 Look! Someone is offering a .... if we find the lost mobile phone.
5 If you get a benefit from something, you .... from it.
6 The police will .... the suspect to see where he goes.
7 My mother usually gives money to any .... she sees on the street.
8 During the difficult times the soldiers remained .... to the king.
9 The children .... to be kings and queens when they are playing.
10 Everyone looked at him in .... when my brother said he wanted to climb the mountain.

3 **Match the phrases with their meaning.**

1 to get here
2 to call out
3 a stab in the back
4 to have your heart broken
5 to plot against
6 to change your mind

a when a friend breaks your trust
b to have a different opinion from before
c speak loudly to people can hear you far away
d arrive at a place
e plan in secret with others to do something
f how you feel when someone you love hurts you

4 **Read the sentences and replace the phrases in bold with phrases from Exercise 3.**

1 When my brother closed the door on my fingers, I **shouted** for help. *called out* ....
2 It looks like the football players are secretly **planning against** the coach as they don't like him. ....
3 It was like **deception** when my friend told my classmates my secret. ....
4 When the character died at the end of the film, **I felt very sad**. ....
5 At the last minute, my sister always **has a different opinion** about what to wear. ....
6 The students were almost late for the exam but **arrived** just in time. ....





Lesson 1

Being smart online

Vocabulary

1 Read the internet adverts and complete the gaps with the words in the box.

~~consult~~ updated reliable up-to-date



EssayDun

Download this app and you will never have to write an essay again! Just type in the title, the question you need to answer, and the word limit and the app will 1 *consult* the system to create a perfect essay. It is 100% 2 .... and works every time.



This useful app has been 3 .... to include 2,000 new excuses which can be adapted to any situation. Just upload a photo of yourself and say why you need the excuse and where you are. You will receive a new 4 .... photo with the time and date stamped on it with your excuse!

2 Why do you think the apps in the adverts in Exercise 1 are probably unreliable?

Reading

3 Read the text and choose the best summary.

a The text gives advice about how to keep your personal data safe online.

b The text gives examples of social media sites where you can post photos.

c The text gives information about how to collect personal details of other users.

4 Match the underlined words and phrases in the text with their definitions below.

1 Save something from the internet onto your computer *download*

2 Remove a message or photo you have put on social media ....

3 Install the most recent version of a program ....

4 Made something better ....

5 To put information on social media ....

Are you internet smart?

Do you really know how to protect yourself online? There are several things you can do to stay safe.

- Choose a strong password. Did you know the most common password in the world is '123456'? The best passwords should have numbers, letters and even a special character e.g. Tl342mS!*. It will be easier to remember if you make it personal in some way.
- When you go online, make sure you have upgraded your browser with the latest software update before you open a webpage.
- Be careful what you upload. Check what others can learn about you from what they can see behind you, and take down any photos you do not want others to download.

All of these tips seem obvious, but you'll be surprised how many people are careless online. Stealing someone's identity is more common than you think. Do not make the mistake of thinking that it can't happen to you.

Writing

5 Write about the research you did in the Student's Book. Write about 180 words.

- Which websites did you find?
- Do you think the websites are reliable? How do you know this?







5 Put the events from the play in the order in which they happened.

a ◯ Edmund told Gloucester that Edgar planned to kill him.
b ◯ Edgar runs away to avoid getting arrested.
c ◯ The King is unhappy about how his daughter has behaved.
d ◯ The fool promises to stay with the King.
e ◯ Edgar changes his appearance.
f ◯ King Lear is surprised when he sees Kent.
g (1) Edmund pretends to fight with his brother.
h ◯ Edmund pretends his brother cut his arm.

6 Write the characters' names next to what they said. Then listen and check.

Cornwall Edgar Edmund Gloucester Kent King Lear Regan

1 *Edmund* .... asked his brother if they could talk.
2 .... called out to his father for help.
3 .... said it was a stab in the back.
4 .... asked if his son had really tried to kill him.
5 .... asked if anyone was following Edgar.
6 .... said he would change his clothes.
7 .... asked why they didn't want to speak to him.
8 .... asked her father to go back to her sister's house.

7 Act II, Scene i shows how money can cause problems in families. Which do you think is more important in life: having lots of money or having a good relationship with family? Why? Write about 180 words.



Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

~~follower~~ post (x2) subscribe views

1 Click here to be a *follower* of the person or group.
2 Click here to .... a message or photo and share it.
3 This is where a .... will appear when you share something.
4 This shows you how many .... the page has had.
5 If you .... to the page, you will become a follower.



Reading

2 Read the sentence below and underline the key words. Now skim the text and decide if the sentence is true. Use the key words to help you decide.

It is easy for anyone to share something online with many people and we need to be careful because not everything is what it seems to be.

3 Scan the text and underline examples of the following expressions: *seem to … / mean to … / (be) supposed to …*

4 Scan the text and decide if these sentences are *true* (T) or *false* (F). Correct the false sentences in your notebooks.

1 People who are older often give us good advice. [T]
2 Journalists are more careful about checking facts now. [ ]
3 With access to the internet, anyone can spread false stories. [ ]
4 Shane Fitzgerald posted a fake photo online. [ ]
5 Some newspapers published Shane's information. [ ]
6 If a story seems to be good news, you can believe it. [ ]

Don't believe everything you read!



The title of this article is advice which we may have heard from our parents or grandparents. Although it was true in the past, the speed at which we have access to new information means that this warning is even more important now.

In the past, professional journalists always checked the facts that they wanted to publish against at least two reliable sources to make sure the story was correct. Checking sources, and the time needed to print something in a newspaper, meant that the news, which was meant to be new, was actually a day or two old.

Today the internet provides instant news and is a place where anyone can share information with the rest of the world at the touch of a button. This means that journalists often need to publish their stories quickly, so fact-checking isn't as good as it is meant to be. This is why not everything you read is what it seems to be.

Even serious newspapers, which are supposed to be reliable, can make mistakes. Shane Fitzgerald, an Irish sociology student, wanted to test the influence of the internet. He posted a fake phrase online. It was supposed to be something that a French musician who had recently died had said. Almost immediately several newspapers published the phrase and it was read all over the world.

The moral of the story is to listen to those with more life experience than you and remember not to trust everything you read online without checking it first.

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct word from the box to complete the sentences.

~~behaviour~~	profile	sensible	symbols	year of birth

1 A friend was showing strange *behaviour* online today.
2 I haven't updated my online .... for ages.
3 Social media sites usually ask for your .... when you register.
4 It isn't .... to include a lot of personal information on your profile on social media.
5 Emojis are .... which represent feelings.

Listening



2 Listen to a conversation between Hanan and Leila discussing social media. Choose the best summary of the conversation.

a The friends agree that it is good to share photos with friends online.
b The friends agree that you should be careful what photos you post online.
c The friends disagree about the type of photos you should post online.

3 Listen again and answer the questions.

1 What does Hanan have as her profile photo?
her cat
2 What does Hanan worry might happen in the future?
3 What could happen to an employee if their company sees an unsuitable post?
4 What problem did Hany have as a result of one post?
5 What photo does Leila decide to use?

4 Listen again and decide who said what. Write *H* for Hanan or *L* for Leila.

1 [H] I know what you mean.
2 [ ] Anyway, as I was saying, …
3 [ ] But getting back to …
4 [ ] I see your point, but …
5 [ ] I disagree.
6 [ ] I agree, …

Writing

5 Write an email to a friend advising them how to use social media well. Use the list you made in the Student's Book. Write about 180 words.

REMEMBER!

Include the purpose of your email at the beginning.
Write in short, clear sentences because people want to read emails quickly.
Pay attention to grammar, spelling and punctuation.

Speaking



1 Your teacher has asked you to write an essay in answer to the following question: *Is using social media always a good thing?* Discuss the pros (positive) and cons (negative) of social media. Make a list.

Pros	Cons
• *You can keep in touch with friends and family abroad.*	

Writing

2 Choose two pros and two cons from your list. Add an example for each point. Use these points and examples in your essay.

Pros	Cons
• *You can keep in touch with friends and family abroad. Example: My friend has family in Australia and he can see how they are and share his photos with them too.*	

3 Write your answer to the question in Exercise 1. Use the essay checklist to help you. Write about 180 words.

Is using social media always a good thing?

Pros and Cons Essay checklist:

- ☐ My paragraphs are divided into:
  - Introduction • Pros • Cons • Conclusion
- ☐ My introduction explains in general the different viewpoints.
- ☐ I have used linking words to connect my ideas.
- ☐ My grammar, vocabulary, spelling and punctuation is correct.
- ☐ I have used specific examples to highlight a particular point.
- ☐ My conclusion summarises the ideas and gives my opinion.

King Lear

Act II, Scene iii

1 Complete the crossword with words from Act II, Scene iii. Use the clues to help you.

Across →

1 A synonym for 'space', e.g. There isn't enough space for everyone in the car.
2 People who collect information secretly.
3 The action of saying sorry.
4 Two times the quantity of something.

Down ↓

5 Something you need so that you do not get angry.
6 A situation where people have different opinions.
7 A place that will protect you from bad weather.
8 Something you tell others to make them laugh.

(Crossword grid: 1 across *r o o m*)

2 Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise 1.

1 I had a *disagreement* with my brother yesterday and we're not talking now.
2 Stop buying clothes! You haven't got any more .... in your wardrobe.
3 I .... for posting that photo of you. I didn't realise it would make you angry.
4 That tech company used .... to discover what the competition was doing.
5 You need a lot of .... with this APP. It takes ages to open!
6 While walking in the hills, we had to find .... due to the storm.
7 My new phone has .... the amount of memory as my last one.
8 Have you seen this website? It has loads of .... which are really funny!

3 Complete the collocations with the words in the box.

on (× 2) out mad

1 If you 'turn your back *on* someone', it means you ignore them.
2 If someone 'locks you ....', it means you cannot enter a place.
3 If you 'set eyes .... someone', it means you see them, often for the first time.
4 If you 'go ....', it means you get angry or lose your mind.

4 **Are these sentences *true* (T) or *false* (F). Correct the false sentences.**

1 King Lear is happy to stay with his daughter Goneril. F
King Lear does not want to stay with Goneril.

2 Regan wants her father to stay in her house. ☐

3 Both daughters want their father to abandon his soldiers. ☐

4 There is a disagreement between King Lear and his daughters. ☐

5 Regan stopped her father from returning to her house. ☐

6 King Lear is wearing clothes to protect him from the rain. ☐

7 The Duke of Kent tells the soldier to take the King to a shelter. ☐

8 The King of France is planning an attack. ☐

5 **Imagine that you are one of King Lear's soldiers. Describe what happened at Goneril's home. How do you feel? What do you think of your king?**

6 **Write a short summary of what happened in each picture.**

A



B



C



UNIT 6

Lesson 1

Learning from our mistakes

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

beg mean piles sigh

1 Hassan was so *mean* .... that he wouldn't spend money on anything.
2 Said has .... of work to do. He doesn't have any free time.
3 He didn't say anything, but I knew Dad was disappointed when I heard him ....
4 Ana will .... her mum to make her a chocolate cake for her birthday because it is her favourite.



Language

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.

1 If you don't water plants,
(a) they die. b they died.

2 If she had enough money,
a she would buy a new phone. b she buys a new phone.

3 Her assistant will be late
a if he misses the early train. b if he missed the early train.

4 Mobile phones usually stop working
a if they fell in water. b if they fall in water.

3 Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1 Don't forget to take your phone. You *won't be able to* (not be able to) call me if you .... (not have) your phone with you.
2 Most people didn't like Scrooge. If Scrooge .... (be) generous, more people .... (like) him.
3 My friend needs help with a maths question, but I don't know the answer. If I .... (know) the answer, I .... (help) my friend.
4 Amira doesn't feel healthy because she doesn't do any exercise. I think Amira .... (feel) healthier if she .... (do) some exercise.
5 I know you don't like the rain, but I can't do anything about it. If you .... (sigh) again, I .... (not listen) to you.

Writing

4 Complete the sentences with your own opinions.

1 If you don't pay attention at school, ...
2 The world would be a better place if ....
3 My friends get angry if ....
4 If the internet didn't exist, ...
5 If you are mean, ...
6 We will have to study hard if ....



Language

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.

1 If I hadn't learnt English,
  (a) I wouldn't have made international friends. b I won't make international friends.
2 Scrooge wouldn't have felt so alone
  a if he doesn't care about people. b If he had cared more about people.
3 If we hadn't taken our map with us,
  a we would have got lost. b we will get lost.
4 Tarek would have gone to the museum
  a if Munir had invited him. b if Munir will invite him.

2 Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets to make third conditional sentences.

1 If she *had taken* .... (take) sun cream to the beach, she .... (not get) burnt.
2 Scrooge .... (be) happier if he .... (not be) so mean.
3 Bob Cratchit .... (not be) cold if Scrooge .... (pay) for a big fire.
4 If we .... (not take) a taxi, we .... (be) late for the train.
5 You .... (hear) what he said if you .... (listen) carefully.
6 If he .... (spend) less time on social media, he .... (not waste) his time.

3 Use the third conditional and the information below to write Scrooge's regrets.

1 Bob Cratchit's young son died.
  If I had paid for a doctor, Bob Cratchit's son wouldn't have died.
2 Bob Cratchit's family were cold and hungry.

3 Many poor people needed donations to help them.



Writing

4 Write an essay of about 180 words about something that you regret. Explain what happened and why you regret it. What would you have done differently?

REMEMBER!

A well-written essay has several paragraphs which are in a logical order.

To connect ideas, use linking words, such as 'in addition', 'although', 'however', etc.

Give plenty of examples to support your ideas. Use phrases like, 'such as' and 'for example'.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the table with phrases with an opposite meaning. Check your answers in a dictionary.

~~fall out with~~ get into lose touch with spend no time with

get on with	*fall out with*
hang out with	
stop being interested in	
keep in touch with	

2 Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentence.

1 I didn't ***get on with/fall out with*** my brother when we were young, but we're good friends now.
2 I like to ***lose touch with/hang out with*** my friends in the park.
3 Whenever I go past my primary school, it ***brings back/gets into*** lovely memories.
4 Social media is a great way to ***keep in touch with/lose touch with*** friends.
5 We were good friends until we ***fell out with/brought back*** each other.

Language

3 Read the situations and complete the regrets using *wish, should* and the *third conditional*.

1 I ate too much and now I feel ill.
I wish that *I hadn't eaten so much.*
2 My brother didn't clean his room and now my parents are angry.
He should .
3 My father stopped studying English and now he needs it for work.
He wishes that .
4 My friends didn't go on the picnic and they didn't have fun.
If my friends .
5 I went out in the rain yesterday and now I have a cold.
I shouldn't .

Listening



4 Listen and decide what the two friends are doing.

a The friends are uploading old school photos to a website.
b The friends are sharing sad moments about their prep school.
c The friends are talking about old school photos someone has posted.

5 Listen again. Are the sentences *true* (T) or *false* (F)?

1 The girls used to sit opposite each other. *F*
2 Lamia used to fall out with Hoda.
3 Lamia wishes that he hadn't argued with Ola.
4 Hoda lost something at prep school.
5 Hoda has a bad relationship with Samira now.
6 Lamia feels sad she is not in contact with her old friends.
7 Hoda is happy with the amount of homework she has now.
8 Lamia suggests getting in touch with their old friends online.

Reading

1 Read the text quickly and choose the best summary.

a Looking at your phone when you are with friends is unusual.

b Looking at your phone when you are with friends will help you communicate.

c Looking at your phone when you are with friends is bad for your friendship.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1 According to the text, how might you feel if your friend looked at their phone in the middle of a conversation?

ignored and upset

2 How many teenagers between 15 and 17 in Egypt have a mobile phone?

3 How do most people feel when their friends uses a phone while they're having a conversation?

4 What two things should you remember when you are chatting with a friend?

5 What should you do if your friend picks up their phone when you are talking to them?

How are your friendships?



Have you ever met a friend to spend time with them and, when you're in the middle of a conversation, when you're they start looking at their phone? When that happens, many people feel ignored and upset. And the problem may be getting worse because over 81% of Egyptian teenagers between the ages of 15 and 17 now own a phone.

Studies have shown that just having a mobile phone out while having a conversation makes friends feel uncomfortable with each other. And many people think that when someone is using their phone, they are not being polite and not really listening. So, using a phone like this can damage even good friendships.

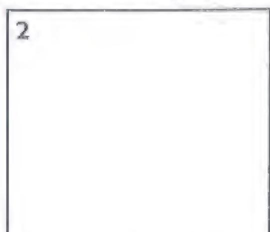
However, there are ways to have a phone without losing your friends. Understanding the problem is important. So, the next time you are going to pick up your phone while talking to a friend, think about what you are doing and stop. Is your phone really more important than your friend? Perhaps you should keep your attention on the person you are talking to. And if a friend ignores you, tell them about it because they may not understand how it makes you feel.

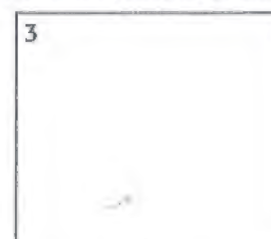
So, if you want to be a kind and honest friend, keep your phone in your pocket and your eyes on your friendship.

Writing

3 What's your biggest regret? What did you learn from it? Draw your story and write captions.







4

King Lear

Act III, Scenes ii–iv

1 Complete the crossword with words from Act III, Scenes ii–iv. Use the clues to help you.

Across ➔

1 A person who studies and thinks about the meaning of life.
2 To stop being angry with someone who has done something wrong.
3 A light you can carry to help you see.
4 An adjective to describe someone who is unkind.

Down ➔

5 Bright light that comes from the sky in a storm.
6 A small building, usually with just one room.
7 Dry yellow wheat used to feed animals.

1 philosopher

2 Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise 1.

1 My grandmother is scared of thunder and *lightning*. She hides under the stairs.
2 In the past, people used to light a ______ with fire. Today, we use batteries.
3 Hania's finding it hard to ______ Hazem for what he said in that online post.
4 I asked my brother but he won't help me. He is very ______.
5 Hatem should be a ______ because he likes to think about important questions.
6 My horse loves to sleep on a bed of fresh ______.
7 We got lost in the mountains and spent the night in a wooden ______.

3 When King Lear talks about walking in a poor man's shoes, he says rich people should understand how it feels to be poor.

1 What would rich people learn if they were poor for some time?

______

2 How do you think this comment by King Lear shows a change in his way of thinking?

______



4 Are these sentences *true* (T) or *false* (F)? Correct the false sentences.

1 King Lear is scared of the storm. F
King Lear is not scared of the storm. He welcomes it.

2 King Lear is happy to sleep anywhere that is dry. ☐

3 Gloucester tells Edmund everything that is happening. ☐

4 Edmund plans to betray his father to get his power. ☐

5 King Lear thinks it is good to see things from a different perspective. ☐

6 The King recognises Edgar and is happy to see him. ☐

7 Edgar says that he has always been poor. ☐

8 Gloucester can understand why the King has gone mad. ☐

5 Answer the questions in your own words.

1 Think about the weather in this section of the story. What are the similarities between the weather and what is happening in King Lear's life?

2 What does Edmund mean when he says, 'The younger man rises as the old man falls!'?

3 Why does King Lear say he won't think any more about how his daughters have treated him?

4 Why do you think King Lear calls Poor Tom a philosopher?







Units 4–6

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 *Can* .... I have a look at what you're posting online?
A Will B Can C Would D Can't

2 I .... downloaded that program. Now I have a virus on my laptop.
A can't have B could have C shouldn't have D will have

3 The teacher .... us not to look at our phones during the exam.
A ask B suggested C warned D recommended

4 I can't see this photo clearly. What is it .... ?
A meaning to be B seemed to be C supposed to D meant to be

5 My mother always has a bad reaction if she .... honey.
A eats B will have C have D had

6 If you post that picture of Amir, he .... angry for sure.
A would have got B would get C gets D will get

7 I wish I .... taken that selfie. I look terrible!
A have not B has not C will not D had not

8 Our geography teacher never smiles and has a permanent ....
A frown B emoji C tone D laugh

9 I shouldn't have read the email so quickly because I .... the message.
A misunderstands B misunderstanding C misunderstand D misunderstood

10 My friend makes lots of spelling mistakes in his messages. He is very ....
A careless B careful C carefully D carelessly

11 Did you know that 'CUl8er' is the .... for 'see you later'?
A acronym B informal C emoji D abbreviation

12 Have you seen that there are 6,000 .... of my brother's blog?
A posters B subscriber C like D followers

13 My dad fell in love with my mum the moment he set eyes .... her.
A on B in C with D back

14 We had a small .... about which birthday present to buy our friend.
A disagree B disagreement C agree D agreement

15 I saw that someone is offering a .... for finding a lost mobile phone.
A profit B assistant C prize D reward

16 I like to hang .... with my friends in the park after school.
A on B with C out D in

2 **Complete the word in brackets with the correct prefix or suffix to complete the sentence.**

un- mis- re- -less -er -able

1 Maya got into trouble for *misbehaving* (behaving) in class.
2 My grandfather said that the shops used to sell .... (usable) soft drink bottles.
3 This tablet is .... (use) because the battery is very old.
4 The text on this phone is so small it's .... (unread).
5 I think it was very .... (kind) of him to say what he did. He is a nasty person.
6 To be a good friend, you need to be a good .... (listen).

3 **Match the sentence halves to make zero, first, second or third conditional sentences.**

1 I wouldn't download that program
2 If you had told me earlier,
3 If you install the app like this,
4 If I studied harder,
5 If you get caught cheating,
6 At my school, if it rains,
7 It would have been fine
8 If you help me,

A if I were you.
B we have to do PE indoors.
C if she hadn't said anything.
D it works perfectly.
E we will finish the project sooner.
F you will be in big trouble.
G I would have put the torch in my bag.
H I would get better exam results.

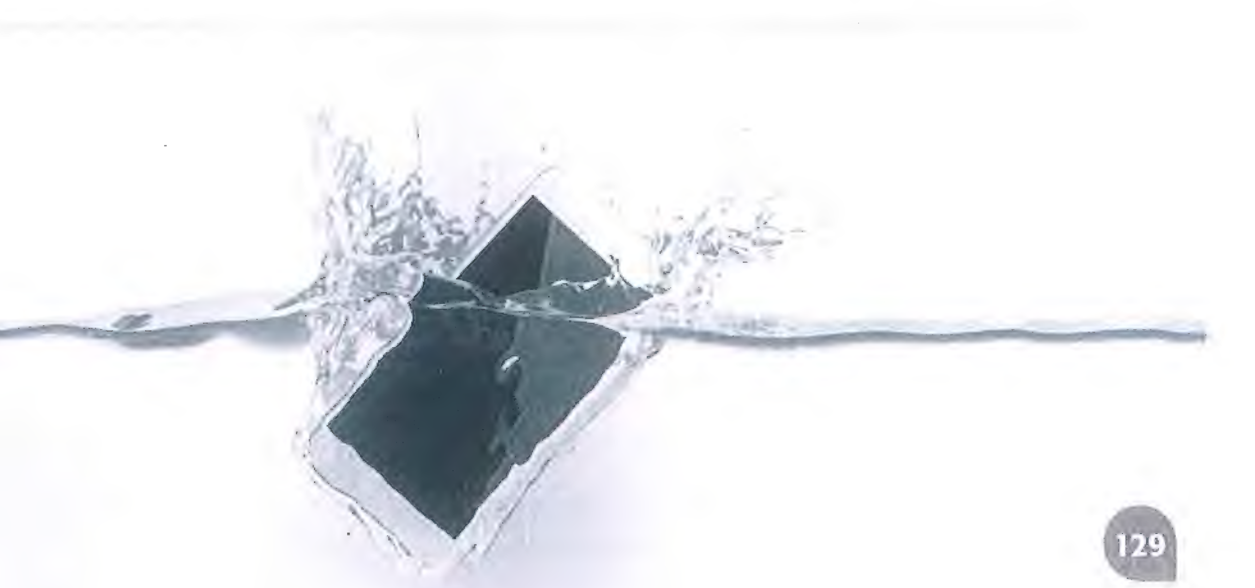
4 **Write the reported speech sentences using the words in brackets.**

1 Our teacher: 'If I were you, I wouldn't frown when you are in a job interview.' (advised)

2 My mum: 'What have you done to all the photos on my phone?' (asked)

3 Adam's dad: 'I'm sure if you keep on revising, you will do very well in your English exam, Adam.' (encouraged)

4 Our grandmother: 'Be careful to keep your new phones away from water.' (warned)





8

5 Fill in the gaps with one word.

Are you actively listening or just waiting your turn?

When you are hanging ❶ .... with friends, do you listen and think carefully about what they are saying or do you just wait for your turn to speak? If you really listen, then you are an active listener and a good friend. So, if you want to make sure you continue to get ❷ .... with your friends and do not fall ❸ .... with them, here are a few tips.

9

No one likes to feel like their friends are ignoring them, so if you want to avoid your friends turning their backs ❹ .... you, keep eye contact while you chat. This shows them that you are listening. And don't keep looking at your phone all the time. If your friend is enjoying talking and really getting ❺ .... telling you about something, it's a good idea to show that you are listening. Encourage them to speak but never interrupt. Don't be unreliable! Do this every time.

Psychologists advise us ❻ .... be patient and never to judge a friend or what they are saying. Ask questions to avoid misunderstandings. We should always make an effort to see things from their point of view – as if we were walking ❼ .... their shoes.

Being an active listener will make your friendships stronger, you happier, and your friends will always want to keep ❽ .... touch with you.

6 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1 Find the following words in the text:
   - **A** a word with the prefix 'un-'
   - **B** a word with the prefix 'mis-'
   - **C** two words with the suffix '-er'

2 What should you do with your eyes when talking to a friend?

3 What advice do psychologists give to avoid disagreements with friends?

10

4 In what way should we try to understand what our friends are saying?

5 What are the advantages of being an active listener?

6 Why do you think we should not judge the opinions of others?

7 Translate the following into Arabic.

1 I would have gone with you if you had told me you were going.

2 I should have set the alarm clock because I was meant to meet my friend this morning.





8 Translate the following into English.

[Set Arabic translation of the following sentences:]

1 [If we don't reuse glass bottles, we won't help to save the environment.]

2 [You shouldn't have entered that room as you were not supposed to be there.]

9 Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1 She could has helped you with your homework.

2 On my opinion, I think we should choose this one.

3 Maher seem to be a lot happier in his new school.

4 I have 256 new follower after uploading my last post.

5 If we know you were coming, we would have prepared a meal.

6 I could sent you the photo by email if you like.

7 My mother asked me go to the shop.

8 Can you give to me that cable to recharge my phone, please?

9 If I went to Paris, I go up the Eiffel Tower.

10 He should has studied more for the exam.

10 Choose one of the two topics. Write about 180 words on the topic.

1 Write a blog post discussing the pros and cons of social media.

2 Write a blog post about how often you send and receive text messages, and the language you use.





Practice Exercises 1

5

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 My mother has .... a delicious meal of chicken and rice.
A prepared B celebrated C done D cook

2 Do you prefer sweet food like chocolate or .... food such as fish and nuts?
A salt B salty C spicy D small

3 Where do you have to put your hands when you .... CPR?
A prepare B make C perform D act

4 You shouldn't smoke, it is very bad for your ....
A muscle B cell C surface D lungs

5 There will be food at the family party, so you .... eat before you come.
A must B haven't to C mustn't to D don't have to

6 In next week's radio programme, we .... to a famous scientist.
A talk B will be talking C talking D have talked

7 We're going to the beach this afternoon, so you .... come with us! It'll be great!
A mustn't B have C must D has to

8 Did you know that Indian food is one of the .... foods in the UK?
A most popular B poor C best popular D popular

2 Choose the correct answers.

Last Saturday was an exciting ❶ **occasion/tradition** because we celebrated my grandfather's 80th birthday! All the family got ❷ **out/together**, so there were 30 of us! My grandfather's daughters (my mother and aunts) cooked a special meal and I helped to ❸ **celebrate/serve** the food to everyone at the party. In my ❹ **conclusion/opinion**, it was the ❺ **better/best** meal I've ever eaten! You must see the photos that I took on my phone! I ❻ **will/was** show them to you when we meet.

3 Translate the following into Arabic.

The immune system stops dangerous things getting into your body. People with strong immune systems get ill less often.

6

4 Translate the following into English. [Translate into Arabic]

[It is a Russian tradition to eat the largest meal of the day in the afternoon. In the evening, people usually eat some light food.]

5 **Read the text and answer the questions.**

What do you have to give to a plant in your home? Most people would say food, water and light. However, an Englishman did an experiment and he found that you only have to give a plant sunlight for it to grow. In 1960, David Latimer put a plant inside a large glass bottle with a little soil. In 1972, he gave the plant some water, then he closed the bottle. He has not opened the bottle since that time, and years later, the plant is still growing inside the bottle. The plant, which is in David Latimer's house, needs light from a nearby window, but nothing else. He doesn't have to water it or give it food.

The plant produces oxygen, which also puts water into the air. This means that the plant can use the water to survive. The plant's food source is its old leaves, which the water in the bottle helps to recycle. The plant is now more than 50 years old and it will continue growing inside the bottle for many more years.

Scientists are interested in this experiment because they think we will be able to learn important lessons about using plants like this in space. The plants will be a sustainable food source, and they will also help to take pollution from the air of a space ship.

1 What does David Latimer give to his plant every day?
   A some water **B** food and water **C** old leaves **D** nothing
2 When did David Latimer last open the glass bottle?
   A 1960 **B** 50 years ago **C** 1972 **D** last year
3 What does the plant need from outside the bottle?
   A light **B** water **C** oxygen **D** leaves
4 In the future, this plant will ……………… .
   A go into space **B** become a food source
   C continue growing **D** take pollution from the air
5 How was the plant able to live inside the glass bottle?

6 Why are scientists interested in this plant?

7 How might plants like this help people in space?

8 Do you think scientists will grow plants in space one day? Why/Why not?

6 **Choose one of the two topics. Write about 180 words on the topic.**

1 Describe a dish that has a great deal of popularity in Egypt but is not Egyptian. Why do people eat it?
2 Write a short story about an emergency. What did the people have to do and why?





Practice Exercises 2

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 ERTU is a famous ....
A abbreviation B acronym C word D punctuation

2 Ali .... what the teacher said and did the wrong homework last night.
A misunderstood B deceived C ruined D fell out with

3 They have just .... the timetable, so we know these train times are correct.
A upgrade B got into C solved D updated

4 It is .... not to share a box of chocolates.
A mean B nasty C careless D wise

5 I didn't know you were in my city yesterday, you .... me!
A could phone B should have phoned C should phone D would have phoned

6 The teacher told the students .... their books at page 150.
A to open B open C you open D opening

7 I really want to read this because it is .... to be the most exciting book of the year!
A seems B supposed C meaning D pretending

8 My brother would have been a doctor if he .... his exams.
A passed B would pass C had passed D pass

2 Choose the correct answers.

If it ❶ **can/was** not for technology, language ❷ **have/would** probably be very different today. New inventions ❸ **meant/seem** to get their names from old words, or from the innovator who made them. For example, if you ask for a *biro*, someone ❹ **to/will** give you a type of pen that gets its name from Laszlo Biro, who invented it. ❺ **Do/If** you want to clean the carpet, you might hover it. And the verb *hoover* also comes from an innovator, William Hoover. So, if you ❻ **must/want** to have your name on an important product, become an innovator!

3 Translate the following into Arabic.

I enjoy hanging out with my friends. I was supposed to see my friend Nour yesterday but I didn't have time.

....

....

4 Translate the following into English. [Translate into Arabic]

[Text messages often use a lot of abbreviations and emojis. Emails use more formal language.]

....

....

5 Read the text and answer the questions.

Last year, my friend Hamid and I decided to visit an old friend called Adam. We had first met Adam at Cairo University, but we lost touch with him when he moved to Thessaloniki in the north of Greece.
I had always wanted to see Athens and so Hamid agreed to spend a few days there before we went to meet our friend. We decided to use an old guidebook of the city that my cousin, Sami, had given to me. It was supposed to be the best guide to the city. It seemed to be very detailed and it had a lot of maps.
At the time, I didn't realise that it had been more than fifteen years since my cousin last visited Athens. If we had known that his book had been written in 2003, we wouldn't have used it! It told us to avoid a lot of dangerous places in the city, so we did. Adam later told us that those areas were fantastic. We should have realised that a lot of changes had been made to the city for the 2004 Olympic Games. Areas that had not been very interesting in 2003 became very interesting after they were improved. If we had known about them, we would have gone to see those areas for ourselves.
When we left Adam, he gave us an up-to-date and reliable new guide to Greece, which we used to visit some of the islands. You could also read it online and download maps and updates. It was fantastic! If I went travelling again, I would definitely use an up-to-date guide.

1 Why didn't Hamid and the writer keep in touch with Adam?
A They fell out him. **B** He went to a different university.
C He lived in a different country. **D** He spoke a different language.

2 What did the writer first think of the guidebook his cousin gave him?
A It seemed to be good. **B** He did not trust it.
C It was very old. **D** It was new and reliable.

3 Why did the writer and Hamid not visit some parts of Athens?
A Adam ordered them not to go there. **B** The Olympic Games were happening.
C The guidebook did not recommend them. **D** They did not have time.

4 How did they get information to travel around the islands?
A from an online guide **B** from an book
C from a guide that Adam wrote **D** from a man who knew the islands

5 What had changed in Athens since 2003?

....

6 Why do you think Hamid and the writer enjoyed their time on the islands?

....

7 What do you think the writer learnt from his trip to Greece?

....

8 What problems do you think online guides might have?

....

6 Choose one of the two topics. Write about 180 words on the topic.

1 Write a blog about your life so far. What are your wishes and regrets?

2 You receive an email from an uncle advising you how to use social media well. Report what your uncle told you to a friend.

....

....

....

....

PRACTICE EXERCISES 3

Practice Exercises 3

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 Firefighters have to .... quickly when there is an emergency.
A celebrate B divide C persuade D react

2 This cave is very dark. Does anyone have a ....?
A sword B post C torch D frown

3 If you are rude to someone, you should ....
A apologise B perform C serve D deceive

4 In their game, some of the children .... to be animals.
A rewarded B acted C pretended D looked

5 You .... sit on that wall. It is dangerous.
A mustn't B don't have to C must D had to

6 The students all feel .... now that the exams have finished.
A the happiest B happier C more happy D happiest

7 In the future, I think we .... electric cars.
A drive B be driving C will be driving D are driving

8 Ahmed feels ill and wishes he .... eaten so many sweets.
A hasn't B didn't C won't D hadn't

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the verbs.

My cousin Haytham lives in the far west of Egypt, and he visited our house for the first time last year. One day, we had a picnic near a canal and he told me he wanted to explore the area. I would have 1 .... (go) with him, but I was tired. When we saw him swimming in the canal, we 2 .... (tell) him to get out quickly! If we had known that he 3 .... (want) to swim, we would have stopped him. The next day, he 4 .... (get) quite ill. I 5 .... (wish) I had told him not to swim in the canal. However, he 6 .... (seem) to understand that he had made a mistake. They do not have big canals his part of Egypt, so Haytham didn't know that it is not safe to swim in them. Luckily, he is better now!

3 Translate the following into Arabic.

You should upgrade your computer every few years. You don't have to buy the most expensive computer.

....

....

4 Translate the following into English. [Translate into Arabic]

[Our class will be researching information for our project this afternoon. We are going to use the internet.]

....

....

5 **Read the text and answer the questions.**

When you learn English, you should remember that languages are always changing. New words and phrases will appear and sometimes old words start to have new meanings. If you want to be really effective at learning a language, it is important to know about these new words. A list is published online every year. For example, *unfriend* is a new verb that is used when you stop being friends with someone on social media. The phrase *fake news* was added to dictionaries in 2019 after many false stories started to appear on social media. The phrase *social distancing* was first used in 2020 during the health emergency, and it means keeping away from other people.

The German word *uber* has recently been used in informal English to mean 'very successful', adding to the many other foreign words used in English, such as *café* (from French) and the small motorbike called a *moped* (from Swedish).

You might wish that English followed the example of the Portuguese language to make spelling easier. Portugal and Brazil both speak the same language, but the Portuguese recently changed the spelling of many words to follow the same rules that they use in Brazil because they are much easier. At the moment, however, if you learn English in many parts fo the world, you usually have to learn the British English spellings, which can be more difficult than American English spellings.

1 It is important to .... changes to the English language.
  A be aware of **B** take control of **C** be tempted by **D** bring back

2 You can use the verb *unfriend* when you want to stop .... friends on social media.
  A losing touch with **B** keeping in touch with **C** subscribing to **D** uploading

3 The German word *uber* is an example of ....
  A an informal use of an old word **B** a new informal word in English
  C a foreign word used by successful people **D** a very common word in English

4 They changed the spelling of Portuguese because they wanted it to be ....
  A like English **B** the same as the American spelling
  C more traditional **D** easier

5 Why were phrases such as *fake news* and *social distancing* added to dictionaries recently?

....

6 What has not changed about the English language, according to the article?

....

7 Why do you think English uses words from other languages?

....

8 Do you think people should change the rules of a language to make it easier to learn? Why/Why not?

....

6 **Choose one of the two topics. Write about 180 words on the topic.**

1 Write a short story called *What I learned from a mistake.*

2 Write a blog with the title: *Can you trust what you read online?*

....

....

....

....

....

....

